HALL'S POLITICAL PANEGYRIC

The Iowa Representative's Brilliant Apostrophe of Campaign Character.

HIS EULOGY ON HENDRICKS.

Hypercritical Colleagues Denote it More of Hustings Oratory than Tribute to the Dead-Postal Changes-Capital News.

Iowa's Tribute to Hendricks.

Washington, Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram.]
—People who read the Congressional Record to-day were surprised at certain expressions Shey found in the eulogy delivered by Repre-Sentative Hall of Burlington (Iowa) in the house yesterday on the late Vice President Hendricks. Some members were so unkind is to remark that such observations would be rastly more appropriate on a democratic stump and during a campaign (save the elegance of diction) than where they were uttered. The following are some of the paragraphs which attract comment:

If, in taking that last great step in 1876, he seemed to stumble and fall, it may be doubted if unworthy hands had not tied treacherous grass across his path; but the rectification in 1884 of that mistake or wrong restored him in his course, and established that there should be no regression in his career. How he was loved by the people of his great and noble state! In a long and eventful life he had been brought into contact with all of them. Again and again had he come into the midst of every locality and community, and talked to them at the hustings. He was 'Tom Hendricks' and they were 'the boys,' not in any wild or unworthy sense, but as friends and equals. I need not recount the many political contests which have agitated that great state to illustrate the marvelous hold he had in the faith and affections of her people.

"In the last great quadrennial struggle we of Iowa watched the contest with an anxiety never to be forgotten. Clinging to the same political faith after a quarter of a century of obloquy and deteat, struggling like men who hope when there is no hope, we knew our battle must be fought and won in other states and by other hands than ours. We felt sure of New York. We needed Connecticut, but did not dwell upon her vote. How was Indiana going, and where was Hendricks? With an anxiety which mere political contests ought not to force upon a people, we behold concentrated and converging upon her every appliance and every influence from without. We witnessed an invasion of her domain by the Plumed Knight' and his retainers, and the state practically taken possession of as Ohio had been the month before. But when that potent but unnatural event had passed, we learned that it had only stimulated into renewed and more tremendous exertion the spirit of our party. We knew that Hendricks had again come forth from self-retirement, and had taken the old beaten path that lay so near the homes and hearts of his fellowcitizens, and, in the old familiar, persuasive way, was summoning them for help once

"'I have pledged them the state. My name and faith are involved. It is I that calls.' We in Iowa heard the loud shout responsive to the call. At night, by means of the telegraph and press, we saw the distant auroral light gleam upward from city, town and ham let, all ablaze with torch and zeal. We knew the spirit of Hendricks was abroad in Indiana, and that as sure as the sun should rise on that eventful November day, Indiana would be ours if human power could make it so. And when at last the result was known who was there who did not comprehend that while Mr. Hendricks was second on the ticket, yet it was his to consider which were the higher honor and greater glory-to be or

to make the president." IOWA POSTAL CHANGES. Samuel J. McKee has been commissioned postmaster at Pierson, Samuel P. Hoagland

at Sinea, and U. A. Stephenson at Valley View (lown). The name of the postoffice at Clark (Iowa) has been changed to Everly.

Changes in the time schedules of star mail coutes in Iowa have been ordered as follows: Corydon to Allerton-Leave Corydon daily except Sundays at 12 m.; arrive at Allerton by 1:30 p. m. Leave Allerton daily except Sundays at 3 p. m.; arrive at Corydon by

p. m. Onawa to Soldier-Leave Onawa Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Moorehead by 7 p. m. Leave Moorehead Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 a. m.; arrive at Soldier by 12 m. Leave Soldier Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:45 p. m.; arrive at Moorehead by 3:30 p. Leave Moorehead Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m.; arrive at Onawa by 12 m.

CALL BOTH ACCUSED AND ACCUSERS. A well known senator stated to your correspondent to-day that it was very probable that the Esenate would conclude to summon before certain of its committees the nominees for prominent federal positions against whose characters serious charges have been filed. This will necessitate the summoning of a large number of witnesses from almost every part of the country, and will lead to one of the most extensive investigations ever made by congress. It develops that the committees, by calling upon nominees to answer charges, and those who have made them for additional information, simply complicates affairs by securing additional testimony pro and con, and it is thought the best plan will be to call here the accused and accusers, see all the parties and take testimony from their lips, thereby consulting appearances as well

A PRETTY POSTOFFCE FIGHT. There is a very pretty three-cornered fight over the postoffice at Muscatine (Iowa), which promises to still further disrupt the democratic organization in that part of the state. The three candidates for the place are Samuel Dunn, S. J. Russell and Editor Betz of the Muscatine Tribune. The two former are already on the ground, and Betz is expected this week. Dunn has excellent en dersements for the place, but lacks the powerful name of Boss Jere Murphy. Russell possesses this supposed talisman on his papers. It is not known yet on what grounds Betz expects to "get there," but his friends say he will make the far fly when he arrives.

A SUBJECT FOR REJECTION. Morris Thomas, the Indian inspector from Maryland and the henchman of Senator Gorman, about whom so much is now being said in the newspapers, and whose case th senate determined to investigate to-day, the inspector of Indians for Dakota, Ne braska, Iowa and Wisconsin. He was out in that region last summer for a number of weeks, but was recalled about Christmas time. The charges filed against him are mos damaging and affect his reputation as a citizen. Although Gorman is making a very strong fight for his confirmation he will probably be rejected.

RECOMMENDS A PERRY PRIVILEGE. By direction of the house military commit tee, Mr. Carey to-day reported with a favoratie recommondation Mr. Wakefield's bill

which enacts: "That Frank W. Hunt, his heirs or assigns, are authorized to erect and maintain a ferry, either by wire cable or team, across the Missouri river at the military reservation at Fort Buford (Dak.), for a period of fifteen years." The bill was amended so as to prohibit the collection of toll from persons carrying the United States

Washington, Feb. 3.-[Special.]-It is absolutely disgusting the way army and navy men, and those connected with other branch es of the government service, work for favor with the members of congress who are in position to assist them. At one of the leading hotels here reside two or three members of the house. Their famalles are with them. Each of the members occupy a position on the committee on military or navai affairs of the bouse. Constantly at the beels of the wives or daughters of these members is an army or naval official. Flowers, parties, theaters, drives -nothing is too expensive, troublesome or cheeky for these persistent individuals to bestow. By being on favorable terms with the families of the members these men hope for favors from the husbands and fathers.

In the same way do all classes of government employes curry favor, and in some instances it becomes annoying and a source of scandal. The wonder is that the ladies do not see for what purpose these attentions are bestowed.

NO BANKRUPT LAW. "There will be no bankrupt law enacted by his congress," said an influential member of the senate committee on judiciary to your correspondent. "Why?" I asked.

"Because," said he, "there is too much opposition to a bankrupt bill from the country. Only the wholesale merchants of the very large cities want it, and those of the smaller cities—and they carry the bulk of influence—oppose it. The wholesalers of New York, or Pittsburg, sav, sell goods as far west as Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, etc. When one of their customers get into a financial straight they do not learn of it until he has assigned. Then comes the preferred creditor work. Now the wholesaler in the small city has a circum scribed field. He is near his customers, hears from them frequently, and does not suffer by the preferred creditor system when an assignment is made. He has less failures, too, under present laws. There is a great deal of opposition to a bankrupt law now, although I think we should have one."

THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS. To every newspaper man who has called at the white house during the past fortnight, it is stated, the president has brought up the subject he recent'y treated, in which he said newspaper men were liars. Mr. Cleveland may as well be rightly understood first as last. He did not mean that the profession of journalism was represented in this country by a school of liars.

"Whatever the face of my letter may indicate," said he to a journalist yesterday, "I only mean to call attention to the large amount of lying there is done by a large number of newspaper men in the columns of their iournals. There are as many honorable men in the profession, I suppose, as any other. In fact, I am personally acquainted with hundreds of them, representing all political parties. I wish it understood I intended no thrust at the general class."

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Dunn bill to
amend the Thurman bill was further considamend the I mirman bill was further considered by the house committee on Pacific roads to-day. Chairman Throckmorton laid before the committee a letter from C. P. Huntington in regard to the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific raliways and the benefit they nad been to the country. He says that the various bills before congress impose objective from the control of the c ligations greater than the ability of the com-pany to perform, that any unfriendly action must necessarily put the debt in greater peril, and that the stockholders are willing to submit to arbitration. Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, and Hon.

Sidney Clarke, ex-member of congress from Kansas addressed the house committee on territores to-day in behalf of the organiza-tion of the territory of Oklahoma. The gen-eral stated that the lands are now in illegal possession of foreign and other cattle syndi-cates. No Indians had occupied them for cates No Indians had occupied them for twenty years and it was not now the policy of the government to settle any more In-dians in the territory. Every consideration of good government and fair dealing with the Indians and the people demands, he said, that this unoccupied land should be opened to settlement under the well to settlement under the well guarded provisions of the bill. Clarke agued that the only remedy for the disgraceful state of affairs now exist ing in the territory was in congress, and he urged the committee to come to the relief of the people as against the rule of illegal

monopolies and syndicates.

The civil service commissioners to-day had an informal conference with the house committee on reform in the civil service. In reply to Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, the reply to Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, the commissioners said they thought it would require an amendment to the civil service law to allow the commission, in making appointments, to take into consideration the number of employes already in office from the various states. They did not consider an amendment wise, however, as it would tend to render the whole civil service unpopular with the north and west, because under it the south would get nearly all the under it the south would get nearly all the offices, and thus open up a sectional question. Under the law the south was now getting its share of the offices, and would in time have its proportion. The commissioners did not think it wise to do anything which should make the law unpopular in the north, where its strength now principally lies.

popular in the north, where its strength now principally lies.

FOUR MILLION ACRES INVOLVED.

The secretary of the interior to-day entered a rule on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, returnable on March 3 next, to show cause why so much of the orders of withdrawal, dated April 23, 1873, and November 23, 1864, for public land on the alleged line of the road of the Atlantic & Pacific company, from San Buchaventura on the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, should not be revoked and the land embraced therein restored. Something over four and a half million acres are said to be involved. said to be involved.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The commissioner of pensions estimates that \$75,802,000 will be required for pensions the next fiscal year.

The president nominated the following postmasters to-day: George W. Andrews at Murphysborough, (III.); Adolph Engelmann at Belleville, (III.); John Brad at Greenville, (III.) Greenville, (Ill.).

TUG BOAT DISASTER.

Runs Into an Austrian Craft and

Drowns Five Men. NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .-- At 6 o'clock this evening the tug boat Blanche Kate, while towing a railroad float up the North river, ran into a row boat attached to the Austrian corvette Denau, lying off the foot of West Twenty-sixth street. The row boat was Twenty-sixth street. The row boat was under command of Midshipman Karsch, and contained eleven men. The midshipman and four of the sailors are missing. Five were rescued by the tug, and two others taken from the river by the tug boat Garrett. The rescued men were placed on board the corvette, and the river police arrested Captain Hubert of the Blanche Kate.

Captain Hubert, of the Blanche Kate, who is considered trustworthy and reliable, says

Captain Hubert, of the Blanche Kate, who is considered trustworthy and reliable, says that he was towing up the stream at flood tide. A driving storm rendered it impossible to see any distance ahead, and sounds were muffled by the same cause. He did not see the boat load of men until it was too late. He whistled for assistance and did what he could to save the lives of the strugling men in the water. ling men in the water.

The Ice Carnival Parade. Sr. PAUL, Feb. 8.—The grand parade this afternoon was the greatest pageant ever seen in the streets of St. Paul. Seven thousand uniformed clubs appeared in the procession.

IOWA GONE DEEPLY IN DEBT

A Million Dollars of Floating State Warrants Staring Her in the Face.

POOR MATHEMATICAL FIGURING

Yesterday's Legislative Proceedings -A Nebraska City Divorce Suit With a Smack of Omaha Interest-Other Specials.

A Depleted State Treasury.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram.]—It is news to a great many people that Iowa has a floating deficit of nearly a million dollars, which now rises like a ghost before the general assembly whenever extra appropriations are proposed. Up till quite recently it has been the boast of the state that t did not owe a dollar. But the last general assembly had poor mathematicians, and in computing the probable receipts and expenditures for the last two years they made the former too large and the latter too small, consequently they made annual appropriations for a million dollars more than the current income, and the state treasurer has been obliged to endorse the auditor's warrants and let them go on interest.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1885, the outstanding warrants of the state amounted to \$6,765,524,50. The cash on hand amounted to \$6,147,151.94, leaving a net deficit of \$618,372,59. At the close of business hours last Saturday night the outstanding warrants amounted to \$6,976,627,33, the eash on hand was \$6,125,626.97, leaving a present indebtedness of \$851,000,36. This is a pretty good sized sum for lowa to be carrying, many of the legislators think, and so they propose that it shall be paid off from the general revenue during the next two years,

before any new enterprises are undertaken. There is no complaint that the deficit was caused by extravavant appropriations, for it has gone largely for new buildings and other improvements in the various state institutions. But there is much criticism that the last general assembly should make such large appropriations without providing means for meeting them. The treasurer of state says that with economy and prudence. making ample provision for the usual needs of the state, and moderate allowances for necessary repairs to state institutions, the whole deficit can be wiped out in the next two years. This seems to be the policy of the legislature, and retrenchment and economy are hurled at every proposition for an unusual or extraordinary appropriation. lowa proposes to get out o debt by the shortest road, and as the constitution forbids the funding of any debt over \$250,000, the only way to do it is to pay the

deficit from the current revenues. In the house to-day a bill was introduced making it unlawful to paste the names of candidates on the election tickets of an opposing party.

In the senate a bill was introduced to provide for local or county boards of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employes. It provides that a district judge may, on application, appoint a board of four, who may choose a fifth, if necessary, and their findings shall be entered on the court records with legal force. It is substantially what is known as the Ohio law on this subject.

The senate concurred in the house resolution memorializing congress to favor the Hennepin canal.

There was a long and heated debate in the nate over Mr. Sutton's bill to change of venue on application of a district attorney or the attorney general. The indiciary committee reported that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Sutton thereupon advocated his bill, which was opposed by Mr. Bolter (dem.) and Mr. Clark (rep.) A motion to postpone indefinitely was carried with only one dissenting vote.

Wifely Cruelty Claimed.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 3.-[Special Telegram. |-Papers were filed to-day by William Hawke asking that a divorce be granted him from his wife, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and desertion. The present Mrs. William Hawke will be remembered by the people of Omaha as the divorced wife of Mr. A. Gladstone. Mrs. Hawke will contest the case. She has already employed counsel. They were married September 16, 1884, and the petition in the case says that the cruelty commenced September 18, 1884. There is much talk in the city over the matter although the local papers have kept quiet.

The Revival in North Platte. NORTH PLATTE, Neb. Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Hogan commenced his work here last Sunday night in the new opera house to a very large audience. All the churches except one are co-operating with him. Mr. Hopkins lead the singing and his voice is unequaled. The meeting Monday night was largely attended and no doubt the interest will be throughout the week. There is a good spirit prevailing through the whole city in regard to this movement. It is not a Mr. Hogan will stay here as long as he can spare the time from his other engagements.

Verdict of Self Destruction. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 3.- [Special Telegram.]-At the inquest held yesterday on the body of Adolph Gehlhar, the coroner's ury rendered a verdict that Gehlhar came to his death from the effects of strychnine administered by his own hand. The evidence before the coroner's jury was sufficiently conclusive to justify the jury in rendering the verdict. The jury, in their examination of the premises, found two letters which had been written by Gehlhar, one to his wife and one to his brother-in-law, in which he stated his intentions and bid them good bye.

A Tile Makers' Meeting DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of Iowa tile makers convened in this city to-day. A large number of Iowa firms were represented, and delegates were present from firms in Ohio. Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The sessions of the day were occupied with preliminary business and to-morrow will be devoted to papers on subjects of interest to the association, and an address of welcome will be given by the governor.

Fair Men in Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.-About thirty dele gates met here to-day to attend the second annual convention of the International Fair association. They represent Cauada and the states of New York, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Cincinnati's Police Troubles. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.-Governor For aker to day rendered a decision on the charges preferred against the Cincinnati police commissioners, removing them from office. This practically leaves control of the police in the hands of the mayor.

Half a Million in Ashes. MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.-The huge block buildings in this city occupied by Hamilton & Co., Patton & Co., and the Peaks company, has been gutted by live. The loss will exceed \$500,000.

GLADSTONE'S LIBERAL MINISTRY.

Official Announcement of the Composition of the New Guardians of Her Majesty's Realm.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-Joseph Chamberlain. radical, has declined the office of first radical, has declined the office of first lord of the admirally, offered by Gladstone, for the reason he does not desire to be officially connected with the military department of the government.

The new cabinet is officially announced as follows:

Gladstone, prime minister and first lord of the treasury.

Sir Farrer Herschell, lord high chancellor, Earl Spencer, lord president of the council.

H. C. H. Childers, home secretary.

Earl Roseberry, secretary for foreign affairs.

Earl Granville, secretary for colonies. Earl Kimberley, secretary for India. II. Campbell Bannerman, secretary for Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer. Marquis of Ripon, first lord of the admir-

J. Chamberlain, president of the local gov ernment board. G. I. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland. A. J. Mundella, president of the board of

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.
The following appointments have bee
made under the new administration: Earl Sidney, lord steward of the queen's

household.
Arnold Morley, patronage secretary.
Charles Russell, attorney general.
The composition of the cabinet has caused great surprise. It is thought to show marks of a compromise.

The French-German Agreement. BERLIN Feb 3.-The agreement between France and Germany regarding their respective possessions on the west coast of Africa and in the South sea, has been submitted to the reichstag. The agreement contains an amicable understanding with respect to the rival claims of the two powers to

the territory lying on Biafra bay, Germany surrendering her assumed sovereignty and protectorate over all that part of the country lying south of the river Campo, and France abandoning all claim to any territory north of that river. France recognizes a German protectorate over the Togo territory, Porto Seguro and Little Popo on the Guinea coast, the frontiers of which are to be fixed by a commission, the starting place to be at a point on the coast between Little Popo and Agoona. Germany renounces all claim to the treaty on the coast of Senagambia between Rio Numes and Mellocerew, especially Koba and Kobitla, and agrees to refrain from interposing any obstacles in the way of French occupation of New Hebrides, France agreeing to put the Hamburg firm of Colin upon the same footing as the French firms in Koba and Kobital, concerning freedom of trade, acquisition of land and payment of taxes and customs. Germany concedes to King Meusa the same position in Parto Seguro as that enjoyed by him under the representation. the territory lying on Biafra bay, position in Parto Seguro as that enjoyed by him under the protectorate of France.

Brief Foreign Mention. LONDON, Feb. 3.—The members of the crew of the ship Frank N. Thayer, who took to a small boat when the ship was set on fire by the mutineers, were in great distress when they arrived at St. Helena.

they arrived at St. Helena.

A majority of the vessels belonging to the European squadron designated to prevent Greece from attacking Turkey have assembled in Zuda bay.

Advices from Mandalay, capital of Burmah, say that the Dacoits have had several engagements with the British troops since the first, and in every encounter the Dacoits were defeated with a heavy loss. The officials at Mandalay believe that order will soon be completely restored throughout Burmah.

The German bark Unkel Braesig, from Galveston for Queenstown, foundered at sea on the 25th ult. Her crew were saved.

Information has been received that M Girod and Renaud, aeronauts, who were supposed to have perished at sea, were rescued.

Greek Reply to the Powers' Note. LONDON, Feb. 3.-The Greek government, replying to the second note from the powers, says it considers any restraint offered free disposal of the Hellenic forces incompatible with Greek independence, and therefore de-clines the responsibility for eventual conflict.

The Pope Indisposed. ROME. Feb. 3.—The pope, while transacting

some business with Cardinal Firrieri, prefect of the congregation of bishops and regular yesterday, had a slight attack of syncope. He was carried to his chamber, but recovered

AMONG THE RAILROADS. A Binding Pool Formed on East Bound Freight. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-In accordance with a

call by Chairman Ingalls of the committee of eighteen, there was held here to-day a meeting of the representatives of the roads west of Buffalo and east of the Mississippi participating in east bound freight traffic. attendance was exceptionally large, the only notable absentee being the Chicago & At-

notable absentee being the Chicago & Atlantic. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a western association, similar in scope to the eastern trunk line pool. It was taken for granted this was but the resuscitation of the old Central Traffic association, which has been dormant since the last meeting in New York. The motion tendering to George R. Blanchard the office of commissioner was carried by acclamation. His salary was fixed at \$12,000 per annum.

The old agreement adopted in April last was continued in force until the commissioner has succeeded in the formation of a system of sub-pools, when he is to call a meeting and submit any requisite amendment. It was agreed the poof should take

meeting and submit any requisite anendment. It was agreed the poof should take effect from the 1st inst.

A committee was appointed to consider the restriction of passes in a manner similar to that recently adopted by the eastern trunk lines. Adjournment was taken, subject to call of the chairman. The pool, if successful, will covere all faights east bound by set will govern all freights east bound by set rules and rates that will parcel out to the roads in the agreement the traffic and totally climinate competition.

A POWDER BLOW UP. Terrible Wreck of Flimsy Structures at the New Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-At 2:20 this morning the powder house of Shauley, Sarrell & Co., exploded at shaft 22 of the new aqueduct, shattering the boarding shanty. The shock was felt for a radius of many miles in all directions and the damage to the surrounding property is heavy. It is stated that one man was killed outright and another badly in-

There was in the sharty 250 pounds of what is known as "forcit." The building was blown into fragments, it being difficult to find a piece of it as much as a foot long. Fragments of stone were found 700 feet away. Three boarding shanties at some distance away, in which about forty laborers, mostly negroes and Italians were sleeping, were negroes and Italians were sleeping, were wrecked, and the occupants unceremoniouslytumbled out of their beds. Nothing except the flinsy character of the structures saved serious loss of life. Only one person was seriously hurt. Banged at a distance of a mile to a nile and a half from the scene of the explosion are many beautiful and costly residences, including those of ex-Mayor Edson and H. B. Clattin. All of them more or less severely felt the shock.

Onicago, Feb. &-Springfield (Iil.) special to the Inter O can: In the county court today the 10-year-old daughter of Pressly Saunders was found hopelessly insane, and ordered taken to the asylum at Jacksonville. The girl's insanity is the second case resulting from the late Wabash shops strike. Saunders refused to quit work and was assaulted by the strikers in the presence of his family. The acts of violence which ensued so excited the little daughter, Ida, as to throw her into convulsions and altimate insanity.

UNION PACIFIC'S RELATIONS

The Government Directors' Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

SUGGESTONS OF THE BOARD.

The Course the Federal Government Should Pursue is that Which Any Practical Business Man Would Pursue in a Similar Case.

The Union Pacific's Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railway company was received by Secretary Lamar this afternoon. Under the head of "Relations of the Railway Company to the Government," the report says:

The salient feature in the relations of the Union Pacific to the government is that the union Pacific to the government is that the road is debtor to the government to a very large amount, the debt being secured only by a second mortgage upon a portion of the property of the company. Under these circumstances there has grown up an uneasiness on the part of congress lest the debt to the United States might finally be lost, and derication has been had with a view to prelegislation has been had with a vew to prevent that result. But the legislation had so far seems admitted on all sides to have failed of its object and to have brought about a far seems admitted on all sides to have failed of its object and to have brought about a state of affairs which calls for early action. For some years every secretary of the treasury, every commissioner of railways, and every board of government directors has reported to congress that the Thurman act, under the conditions changed since its passage, is yearly locking up in comparative idleness, large sums of money, to the mutual loss and injury of the debtor and creditor. It is probable, therefore, and certainly seems desirable, that early congressional legislation be had upon this subject. In the consideration of the various measures that will doubtless be proposed, nothing can be more important than that the govornment should have as clear an estimate as possible of the real value of the property upon which its debt rests, of the load which its debt carries, and of its ability to bear it.

The following statement exhibits the entire mileage system, including all its finished branches, on September 30, 1885, and its liabilities in bonds and stock in the hands of the public, and its floating debt. In the bonded debt is included the \$35,140,000 United States subsidy bonds, issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Central branch, and the \$10,564,331 balance of interest on the same, less the sinking fund in the hands of

the \$10,001,661 balance of interest on the
same, less the sinking fund in the hands of
the government:
DEBT AND STOCK PER MILE.
Miles of the Union Pacific Railroad com-
pany and Omaha bridge 1.832
Branch lines
Union Positic system 5 140
Union Pacific system
Donas and Charles States Debt.
Bridge \$ 70,218
Branch lines 9,263
Union Pacific system 30,993
Floating Debt:
Bridge \$ 1,550
Branch lines
Union Pacific system 553
Stock:
Bridge \$ 33,13.0
Branch lines 5,402
Union Pacific system 14,000
Total bridge 104,893
Branch lines 12,665
Union Pacific system 45,546
But against this indebtedness the company
has other assets than the road itself, consist-

has other assets than the road itself, consist-ing principally of land and land assets, and stocks and bonds of its branch lines, and of other corporations. To arrive now at what an average mile of system is worth in earn-ing power and what annual charge is im-posed upon it by the above obligations, we will take the business for the twelve months ending September 30, 1885, and show the earnings of the whole system and the dispo-sition made of them.

Coupons, interest, etc..... Land taxes and expenses..... Sinking fund requirements..... 7,593,850 2,140,340 Total fixed charges..... 3,439,900 Inited States requirements..... DEBT AND EARNING POWER UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM PER MILE. (SYSTEM 5,140 MILES). Gross debt, bonded, floating and Uni-

ted States. \$ 39,993 Land and land assets 5,530 Net debt. 25,463 Stock outstanding 14,000 Total Income..... Fixed charges and sinking fund..... Net income...... United States requirements.....

its creditor, that the Union Pacific should be as free as any of its competitors to build or acquire branch lines or valuable connections by any of the usual arrangements among railways for such ends. Otherwise it would be at a fatal disadvantage for territory and future business, and the development of the country tributary to it must languish. As matters now stand the debt of the road is growing larger from year to year, and the time of its maturity is not far distant. The uncertain attitude and intentions of the government are calculated to imtime of its maturity is not far distant. The uncertain attitude and intentions of the government are calculated to impair the credit of the company and not only hamper it in efforts to secure its present and future business on a safe foundation, but even in case of a serious financial crisis to threaten grave disaster. This is so clear and so simple that no argument seems necessary to enforce it. The government is the principal creditor of the company, and has the power to precipitate it into bankruptcy should it choose to exercise it. To let matters alone is practically to exercise the power, for every year that settlement is postponed the position of the company is weakened. The course of the government should be that which any practical business man would pursue with a private debtor in a similar situation. It is for congress to apply those principles to the case of the Union Pacific road.

those principles to the case of the Union Pael fic road.

The report states the provisions of two bills reported from the senate judiciary committee last session, and after discussing the various plans proposed for adjusting the annual payments to be made by the company, the board commends the plan of equalized payments which has been adopted by the senate judiciary committee in framing the eighty-year bill reported this session.

The report continues: It has been suggested that the government should reserve the right to take up the underlying first mortgage bonds of the company when they fall due, and acquire the lien which their bonds have upon the property. The arrangement would seem to be a desirable one on both sides. It would make the lien of the government upon the whole system absolute and entire, and as the government can borrow money at 3 per cent, it would raise the

and entire, and as the government can borrow money at 3 per cent, it would raise the fixed charges upon the property about \$1,000,000 per annum below the present requirements. This saying would require an issue of bonds of about \$35,000,000.

It is most desirable, says the report, that in any new legislation the amount of annual payments should be definite and a fixed sum to be paid absolutely, without regard to net earnings, gross earnings or any contingency whatever, and when this change is made in the present laws, the restrictions upon the financial operations of the company, imposed to protect the annual net earnings, should be removed, that the company may be unembarremoved, that the company may be unembar-rassed in the use of its credit. The govern-ment cannot undertake to manage the com-pany in the whole, and should not assume any partial responsibility, but may feel en-tire confidence that it is in no danger of los-ing the debt. ing the debt

ing the debt.

As has been shown above the entire issue of bonds and floating debt upon the whole system is but about \$25,000 per mile. Should it become necessary for the government to foreclose and take possession by any default of the company, it could put a bianket mortgage upon the whole at 3 per cent, which would make the annual fixed charges only

S750 per mile on a line now earning an average of about \$5,500 per mile gross and \$2,000 net. It is understood by the government directors that the company does not wish to be considered as itself suggesting or advocating any specific measures which may be brought before congress further than to point out to the best of its ability the probable results of their operation. It claims that if it had been left to itself it would have been in a position to meet all its obligations to the government at their maturity in its own way, which was to build up a large system capable of raising the amount necessary by a blanket mortgage. The present and future must now be dealt with, and some early action is a necessity, it is most desirable it may be at once comprehensive and final.

For this reason the government directors confidently recommend early action, and that it should be based upon the principles of the Hoar bill, the period being fixed at eighty years. Under continued operation of the Thurman bill, some fouther legislation would

the Hoar bill, the period being fixed at eighty years. Under continued operation of the Thurman bill, some further legislation would still be absolutely necessary before maturity of the debt. This would keep the company and its affairs in congress for twelve years longer, and under any bill requiring payments contingent upon net earnings, difficulties and questions will continually arise between the company and the departments. Under the principles of the Hoar bill the matter may be settled at once and forever, and no longer be a trouble to congress or the courts. The company would simply have to make its annual payment or lose all its property, and the amount at risk by the government would grow less, and its security greater year by year.

The report is signed by E. P. Alexander, J. W. Savage, M. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert and Franklin MacVeagh.

STARTLING DISCOVERY. Indian Title to a Vast Area of Da-

kota Land Still Good. CHICAGO, Feb. 3,-Huron (Dak.) Inter-Ocean special: The commissioner of the general land office has made the startling discovery that the Indian title to about 10,-000,000 acres of land in north Dakota has not been extinguished, despite Secretary Teller's order of October, 1884, opening those lands and subsequent settlement by the inhabitants of what may comprise fourteen or fifteen counties, most of which are organized and contain 20,000 people. The facts as recited by Commissioner Sparks, in a letter to the surveyor general of Dakota, shows that the Pembina Chippewas made a treaty with the United States, ecding the Red river valley counties in Minnesota, and the country lying west and north of Devil's Lake still belongs to the Indians, but most of the Pembina Chippewas went on the new reservation, and the Mink and Turtle Mountain band of only 250 Indians took up homes in the disputed district and claimed to be owners of this farm of ten million acres. The land offices in Dakota were notified that no surveys would be sanctioned in and subsequent settlement by the inhabitants fied that no surveys would be sanctioned in

Two years afterwards Secretary of the Interior Teller reviewed the case, and decided that the Indian claim was not well grounded, and in 1882 this tract was thrown open to settlement. Commissioner Sparks states in view of those facts and the presumption the question will be submitted to congress, he had decided to suspend all surveying con-tracts in this district indefinitely. Portions of the Grand Forks and Bismarck land dis-tricts are also affected by this order.

MERCURY MARKS.

Severe Snow Storms Reported From

the Southeast.
STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 3.—Eighteen inches of snow here and trains delayed. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level and drifted from six to ten feet. The moreury is 12° washington, Feb. 3.—The snows fifteen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The snows fifteen inches deep here and the storm has ceased.
WINONA, Feb. 3.—This was the coldest morning of the winter. The mercury was 36 and 38 degrees below zero, with a light wind from the northwest.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Specials to the Times report the heaviest snow fall ever known in the state. It began snowing Sunday noon and is still at it in southern Kentucky, where twenty-seven inches have already fallen.

twenty-seven inches have already fallen The weather here is pleasant, the snow fall being about six inches.

Safe Crackers Captured. Chicago, Feb. 3 .- In two dirty little rooms over 47 West Adams street the police this morning pounced upon a dangerous gang of safe blowers, and captured them all gaing of safe blowers, and captured them all in a bunch. The prisoners are Thomas alias "Crab" Boyle, Ed. Kelly, Charles Offerson, Henry Bourke, Rodney Hackett and Thomas Quirk. Each has a criminal record extending back fifteen years or more. Many articles found in the rooms have been identified as stolen property. The men had in their possession a complete outfit for safe blowing. When arrested all the men were armed, but saw resistance uselless. resistance uscless.

Evicting the Coke Strikers. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 3.- Twenty of the striking miners of the coke region were evicted from the houses of the companies to day, as their tenure was under iron clad leases. So far the sheriffs of Westmorelan and Fayette counties and their deputies hav met with no resistance. Evictions will b come general to-morrow. The operators claim that the backbone of the strike is broken, and that before the evictions become general the men will submit and return to

The Chess Players at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.-Messrs. Zuckertori and Steinitz resumed their contest for the world's chess championship this afternoon About 100 spectators were present. S. M. Josephs, of the Harmonic club, kept the official score. Among the gentlemen present were a number of players of local note and several from abroad, including W. H. Bipley, secrefrom abroad, including W. H. Bibley, secre-tary of the Indianapolis (Ind.) club, D. McAfee of Quincy (Ill.) and A. F. Hohelke of Leadville (Col.), Play began at 2:50, Steinitz opening with the lopez gambet. Zuckerlort resigned after sixty moves.

His Bondsman Must Pay. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb., 3.-Hon, David H. Bailey was sued by the government to recover \$38,000 of money collected by him as consul general at Hong Kong and not paid to the government. Judge Baxter found that Bailey's accounts showed him in debt 85,000, and gave judgment for that sum against J. J. Gest, his bondsman.

Weather for To-Day. MISSOURI VALLEY-Fair weather, fol owed by local snows; slightly warmer; ariable winds, shifting to easterly,

Purchased Her Honor. A rather good-looking young man and

a bright faced, auburn haired young woman were principals in a bastardy suit before Justice Anderson yesterday afternoon. The young woman was Gertie Stenquist, who had complained that Gustave Worm was the father of her unborn babe. The young man had been arrested on a warrant served by Constable Rustin, and when he entered Justice Anderson's court room he at once began arrange ments to compromise the case. He re-fused to marry the unfortunate girl, but offered her \$500 to withdraw the suit. The girl agreed to this compromise, and Worm paid her \$50 down and gave fortyfive notes for \$10 each, payable monthly The suit was then withdrawn.

Musical Protective Union. By the filing of papers in the county clerk's office yesterday afternoon the aunouncement is made of the forming of the 'Musical Protective Union." were forty musicians present at the meeting held for that purpose at Turner hall Tuesday evening, and the following of-ficers were elected: President, Simon Hofmann; sacretary, Alfred Blaufuss; treasurer, F. W. Lessentin; trustees, Harry Brewer, T. E. Fweifel, H. Rinve, M. Olsen and F. W. Lessentin.

TWISTING THE DEMON'S TAIL

Two Hours of Frothy Temperance Oratory in the Iowa Upper House.

SENATOR SUTTON SAT DOWN ON

Bill Providing the State May Take Change of Venue in Criminal Cases Meets With Opposition and is Indefinitely Postponed.

Prohibition Platitudes.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3 .- [Special Telegram. |-There was a premature explosion of prohibition oratory in the senate this afternoon, which was quite startling for a little while, but not serious in its effects. Senator Sutton's bill providing that the state may take a change of venue in criminal cases on the single motion of the district attorney or attorney general, was reported back by the judiclary committee with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Senator Sutton thereupon asked for the reasons for this recommendation. The chairman of the judiciary committee, Senator Robinson, said it proposed to do away with one of the fundamental rights which every man claimed, the right when accused to be tried by a jury of his vicinity. Senator Sutton forthwith launched into an

exciting argument for his bill, and the friends of Magna Charta put the old instrument on trial. Sutton maintained that whereas, he alleged was the case in sixtysix cities and towns of the state, the prohibitory law was openly disregarded and violated, and it was a shame that lawbreakers could not be convicted of their crimes, that the state should in order to vindicate itself be allowed to transfer the cases to communities where a fair jury could be obtained. He said that some of the prohibitionists were so full of zeal that they screamed lustily from the house tops for the enforce-ment of prohibition, but when effectual means were proposed they drew back and refused to take hold of them. He said he was sick and tired of so much talk that seemed to be only for political effect. Sentimental talk about enforcement was very pretty, but it did not go far if it stopped with talk. There were cities defying the law and nothing was being done about it. If the temperance people were really sincere in their demand for enforcing the law, they would adopt some such measure as his bill proposed.

Senator Clark of Page, one of the strongest prohibition republicans in the state, opposed the bill, claiming that it would work injustice in many cases. If it had been confined to violators of the prohibitory law, he thought he would have favored it, but when it proposed to take away the natural rights of all citizens to be tried by a jury of their peers of the vicinity, he thought that was

going too far. Senator Bolter spoke for the democrats, and made a violent attack upon the bill, calling it diabolical, in famous and worthy only of a despotic government. He warmed up an old stump speech harange against prohibition, and closed by saving that when the measure to which this bill was only an adjunct came up for discussion, he should make

a set speech. His attack upon prohibition called up Mr. Clark, who is the Patrick Henry of the senate. He poured out a torrent of eloquent words in defense of the non-partisan idea of temperance. He said that the democratic party was responsible for bringing it into Iowa politics, for the first prohibitory law ever passed in this state was passed by a democratic legislature. If, as the senator from Harrison had said, the prohibitory law had created crime, then every on the statute books had created crimes instead of being ordained to suppress created evils. He replied to Sutton's statement that a change of venue was the last resort in law: defending the communities by saying that injunction proceedings were always open, and deprived no innocent man of his per-

sonal rights. Sutton made a vehement reply and said that though he had often heard the democratic cry about "personal liberty," this was the first time in his life he had heard it from prohibitionist republican. He was not surprised to hear such talk from Senator Bolter, for the democratic party had made it its chief business to oppose prohibition and hinder its enforcement. A saloon victory had always been claimed as a democratic victory, but he couldn't understand how republicans should

take the position they were in. So the debate waged for nearly two hours, but Senator Sutton's arguments failed to convince, for his bill was indefinitely postponed with only one dissenting vote.

Real Estate Transfers. The following transfers were filed Feb 2, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency:

Geo. W. Ames and wife to Katte Ronan,

23 and 24, blk 1, Ames' Place, Omaba, w

Lydia C. Anderson (widow) to Francis I. McKinna, Its 3 and 4, blk T, Shinn's Second add, Omaha, w d—\$700.

Elizabeth A. Rogers (single) to Omaha Belt R. R. Co., 1 3-10 acres through sec 20-15-13, Donglas county, w d—\$1,355.

Lorenzo V. Morse and wife and others to Mary M. Heft, it 12, blk 5, Kirkwood add, Omaha, w d—\$550,

Tra Van Camp and wife and others to Mary M. Heft, it 5, Van Camp & Eddy's subdivision of blk M, Shinn's Second add, Omaha w d—\$500.

William E. Lee to William R. Kissel, It 1, William E. Lee to William R. Kissel, R. I., 8cc 1-16-8, 29 90-100 acres. Douglas county, w d-890.

William R. Kissel and wife to Henry J. Lee, h I., sec 1-16-8, 29 90-100 acres, Douglas county, w d-8300.

Fred Drexel and wife to Charles McCarty, h 3, blk 3, Drexel's subdivision of hts 51, 52 and 53, Okahoma, Douglas county, w d-8425.

8425. Elbert J. Morrow (single) to Calvin P. Elkins, it 6, blk E. Lowe's First add, Omaha, w

d—8400. Lizzie Cocke and husband to Adalina Jahn, It 16, blk 2, Hanseom Place, Omaha, w d—

S3,000.
John H. Horbach and wife to Wm. F.
Snyder, 110 acres of swid sec 19-15-13, Doug-las county, w d.—85,500.
William F. Snyder and wife to John T.
Bell and others, 50 acres of swid of sec 19-1515, Douglas county, w d.—84,500.

Humorous and Hinstrated. Articles of incorporation of the Idler Publishing company were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday afternoon. The object of the incorporation is stated to be the publishing of a humorous illustrated weekly paper. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000 in shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are W. A. Morrison, H. D. Schinker, Jacob Hanck and

Jerome C. Pentzel. Union sewing machine lasts a life time

Mr. James Mitchell, a well known and wealthy farmer living in the western part of the county, returned to his home yesterday after a visit of several days in

Fur retes and wanter caps. Reduced prices. Frederick, Litth and Face se.